[XLVIth YEAR.] THE (No. 2287.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1790.

MAESEYCK, *August* 9.

THE troops of the circle marched from Maseyck on Tuesday last in the morning. Their whole force was near eight thousand men, and forty-five pieces of cannon.

The first column arrived at Bilsen about five in the evening, and took post in sight of the first battery belonging to the Liegois.—Too confident in their own strength, they advanced with some pieces of cannon; but when they got within gun-shot, the Liegois began a very heavy fire, and drove them entirely off, taking three pieces of their cannon.

BRUSSELS, *August* 11.

The following letter has been received by the supreme Belgic congress from commandant Schippleken, from Battice, the 8th instant——

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have the honour to acquaint you, that, having left Liege yesterday at eleven in the forenoon, with a body of 3,500 men, we took the town of Herve about half past seven in the evening, where we found our three pieces of cannon, chests, tents, baggage, &c.

"I used all the means in my power to prevent pillage and disorder, but it proved abortive, owing to the long resistance made by the Austrians, and that of several thousand peasants and citizens, who fired at us from the windows, and behind hedges.

"Our loss in killed is not very considerable; but in wounded, a great many. We have had the misfortune to lose the brave lieutenant-colonel Reitaing, who was killed by a musket shot about three quarters of a league from the town, fired from the house of a peasant, to which we set fire. What contributed most to the catastrophe of the day was, the inhabitants having left their houses, the soldiers forced them to discover those who fired on them, and who, on being found, became objects of their fury. I am, &c."

PARIS, *August* 29.

The horizon, as we have always feared, is still more and more obscured. Lord Gower, the English ambassador, dispatched, the day before yesterday, Mr. Shunt, one of the cabinet messengers, with official dispatches for London. Yesterday morning he sent Mr. Brougham, another extraordinary messenger, and on the evening the departure of a third was expected. His lordship spent all Friday night in preparing dispatches with his secretaries. We shall soon know by the result of these dispatches whether England has meant all along to quarrel with us; for there is certainly nothing in the above relative to Spain, which can furnish her with any reasonable pretence for a quarrel now. We further add, that no Englishman, who thinks, can forbear applauding it; for every independent nation has, without doubt, the right to watch over its own welfare and defence.

DUBLIN, *August* 18.

Recruiting parties are as assiduous and alert as ever, notwithstanding the display of the olive branch which the English and Spanish declarations have made.

Monday evening the brig Commerce, of Salem, in North-America, arrived at Sheep Bay, near Sligo, with an assorted cargo, consisting of otter, bear, raccoon, deer, and many other skins, dressed in the hair, besides a large quantity of the choicest Canadian furs in packages and boxes of three hundred weight each. This vessel is bound to Liverpool on a voyage of speculation; but there can be no doubt of meeting a good market, as the articles of lading are in great demand, and must turn out very profitable to the adventurers, who are said to be so connected with the Indian tribes as to be able to export a large quantity of the same species, excellent in their respective kinds, in the summer of every year.

LONDON, *August* 24.

The magistrates of Stockholm have sent an order to the governors of the provinces to issue notice, in the king's name, that any of the farmers may have Russian prisoners to work for them, and that his majesty will allow about three-pence sterling per head daily for such as are taken from him for such purpose.

In Paris the gentlemen wear their neckcloths embroidered at the ends in the colours of the national cockade, even the degraded noblesse comply with the custom, and consider it as a sort of *baiser!*

In a statement of the actual and probable losses sustained by the capture of the merchant ships off Noocka Sound, it appears that the whole of the former amounts to 158,433 Spanish dollars, and the probable loss 300,000.

Letters from the continent advise, that the wheat, barley, and rice harvests, in the southern provinces of Spain and Portugal have proved abundant, and were well got in about the 24th of July. The olives, dates, oranges, lemons, grapes, and other autumnal fruits, were in good order, and promise a plentiful crop. The silk harvest, as it is called, in the worm provinces of Andaluſia, Murcia, Valentia, and the district of La Mancha, was rather short, owing to the heavy rains that prevailed, with a strong S. W. wind, during the working season, whereby a number of worms perished. The provisions of all kinds were in general plentiful, and consequently cheap, oats excepted, for which there was a very smart demand at most of the ports on the Mediterranean.

A letter from Paris says, that 800,000l. worth of salt-petre is ordered to be made immediately, which is to be delivered rough in the royal arsenal. They have in Paris seventeen salt-petre works, which are governed by a company incorporated in the reign of Charles IX. and regulated by several statutes.

The king of Hungary has strictly prohibited the ladies from appearing in the catholic chapels, with either hats, feathers or garlands of flowers, as a head dress. The queen has, on the other hand, forbid the ladies from using paint when they appear at court.

An envoy from the Belgic states arrived in town on Thursday: His business, it is reported, is to offer to the government of this country, the full possession of these states, to be vested in one of the junior branches of the royal family, with power similar to that of the Stadtholder of Holland, and to be exercised agreeably to the forms of their ancient constitution. The duke of York, it is evident, is the person alluded to in this proposition, which passed with the unanimous concurrence of the Belgic states.

The reception, and the consequences of this offer, are at present beyond the reach of speculation.—On the one hand, there is no continental attainment which would be so advantageous to this country, nor one which would be ceded with more danger to France, or suffered to yield—even to the left-dreaded power of Austria.

The opposite consideration is, that our Prussian ally has promised, in the late convention, to use his influence that these provinces shall be restored to the Austrian dominion. If this treaty be violated or evaded, Leopold, it may be presumed, will return to his alliance with Russia, and in this case, the war must be renewed with accumulated horror.

Aug. 29. By letters lately arrived in France from China, no intelligence is said to have been received of M. de la Peyrouse, and it now begins to be generally imagined that he has either been cast away, or that his vessel is sunk. The years 1788 and 1789 are remarked to have been more fatal to the French navy than any of the most calamitous of the late war; and that, in this short space of time, they have lost, by accidents, sickness and shipwrecks, above 150 officers.

A report has been lately spread, that the Corsicans have offered to surrender themselves to the English, and that Paoli is at the bottom of this plot.

The duchy of Milan appears among the foremost to emancipate herself from the imperial and papal thunders from whence its remonstrances have been fomented. The inhabitants seem now determined to find that redress in themselves which Austria and Rome deny; they have established a militia, a council and court of justice, according to their new ideas of liberty and law, and the general opinion is, that, unless their complaints are immediately attended to by his holiness, and by the house of Austria, and the causes thereof removed, Milan will kindle a flame in the dominions of Italy which must soon spread itself throughout every province therein.

An American gentleman, who has resided at Madrid for some months past, by his frequent interviews with the Spanish minister, has given rise to an opinion that an alliance is forming between his most catholic majesty and the United States.—There are letters in town that positively assert this to be a fact.

Count Woronzow, the Russian minister at this court, is among the most enlightened characters his country has ever produced. He lives much retired at his Richmond villa, and employs his leisure hours in the education of his children, and it is the general opinion of all who know him, that they could not find a better preceptor.

Aug. 31. The last letters from Spain contradict the accounts of the emperor of Morocco's assassination—though his cruelties and caprices every day subject him to such an accident. He is, however, represented as a warm friend (if such a man can be called a friend) to the English, whose cause he espouses upon every occasion.

Sept. 2. In the years 1742 and 1743, we were negotiating with Spain in a manner somewhat similar to that which engages the attention of the public at present, and the debates in and out of Parliament ran very high on the subject;—the administrationists and the public, insisting that we should have struck a blow at once, to revenge the insults offered—and that the blow should have been against the island of Cuba, which would, without bloodshed, have soon made us masters of the Havanna. Sir Robert Walpole endeavoured to preserve peace at all events, but was at length was the consequence.

Another expedition, like that of lord Anson's, will probably be projected, should a war take place, as it is on the western shores of Spanish America, the Spanish territories are most vulnerable, and liable to be attacked with success, and also it is the richest part of their dominions. Anson's fleet was very badly equipped, and had to pass the straits of Magellan, in the winter, of the southern side of the line, by which several misfortunes happened; and notwithstanding all those calamities, much injury was done to the Spanish trade, and their coasts in the western hemisphere kept in continual alarm.—Such mistakes will, no doubt, be avoided in all future equipments for such a voyage.

The Liegois patriots made an attack on the Treves Executrices on the 8th instant, but were beat off with the loss of 210 killed, and a great number wounded; however the people of the whole country of Liege are firmly united, and remain in high spirits.

The patriots at Hamburg have not been behind hand in celebrating the French revolution. On the 14th ult. a grand entertainment was given by a society of gentlemen to the principal ladies, who all appeared with the national colour ribands, and the day was concluded with a ball. The celebrated Klopstock, the author of the Messiah, composed two odes for the occasion, but we understand that the magistracy of that city rather discountenance their publication.

Lord Mansfield remains as he has been for some time past, universally infirm in body, but with a mind as active as in any part of his life. The French revolution is a favourite subject of his conversation, of which he never fails to express, in terms of uncommon strength and animation, his pity and his astonishment. From the different voyages made to the South Seas, and other parts, in consequence of the encouragement given by his majesty, no less than twelve hundred new species of plants have been added to those formerly known; and every other department of natural history has received large additions. Besides this, other beneficial effects have been deduced from these voyages, such as the great improvement in nautical astronomy, which was in its infancy when the late voyages were undertaken. But a few years ago, not one seaman in a thousand was acquainted with the lunar observations, whereas, at present it is common for the petty officers in the royal navy, as well as the masters and mates of merchantmen, to take the distance of the moon from the sun or from a star (the most delicate of all observations) with sufficient accuracy to answer every nautical purpose.

Amongst other curiosities left by the celebrated Sir Ashton Lever, is the famous Goose, whom he had taught to speak whole sentences; and to wait at table in the capacity of serving man. This goose is now transfered with a good deal more of Sir Ashton's property to the repository of Mr. Parkinson. It is really worth while to see this animal engaged in attending on the guests. His common attitude at these times is standing, with a clean napkin thrown diagonally over his back. In his right foot he will make up a glass of wine, and drink it off; besides performing a hundred other tricks equally new and entertaining.

After all that has been said in favour of lord Dundonald's contract, the demand therefor in the navy does not answer expectation. In the seaman's phrase, it is too lean a coat to be of much service; and experience has shewn, that, although laid on in the best manner, the bottom planks of a ship become entirely bare, even in so moderate a run as from the English Channel to Barbadoes. The tar of Carolina is infinitely preferred in the Irish ports; and in this island also, we of late give it a preference, for its toughness and durability. The importations of this article from Norway are daily on the decline, and it now comes higher than the American tar.

There are a number of people who have somehow got it into their heads, that one object of our preparations, and consequently not the least, is the restoration of the Gallic monarch. Reports of this kind are hardly worth a serious refutation. A perfect neutrality with regard to France is the avowed system of the present administration.

Sept. 4. We informed our readers lately, that Mr. Sastor had been sent off to Mr. Fitzherbert, at Madrid, with the ultimatum of our court.—If nothing retards his return, he should be back again next Tuesday or Wednesday. The recent decision of the national assembly, and other political occurrences, have induced our ministry to terminate the present suspense without further delay. These deliberations, which occupied six private meetings of the cabinet, were brought to a final conclusion on Thursday, when Mr. Whitne (one of the newly appointed messengers) was immediately dispatched to Mr. Fitzherbert, at Madrid, with final instructions for him to take his leave of the court of Spain within twenty-four hours after the receipt of his dispatches, if he does not immediately receive unequivocal satisfaction, or has not already received such information.

The tradesmen, &c. belonging to the marquis del Campo, continue to be paid weekly; and yesterday it was strongly reported that his excellency is hourly in expectation of being recalled.

Tuesday night last, after the breaking up of the council, a meſſenger was ſent off to earl Gower, our ambaſſador at Paris, with a ſtrong remonſtrance, as it is conjectured, to the court of France, on the late reſolution of the national aſſembly.

That the national aſſembly, in this decree relative to the family compact, ſeem to have ſome reſerve in their proceedings, is pretty evident from their entreating his majeſty to change his ambaſſador in Spain, in order the better to ſtrengthen and perpetuate the bonds between the two nations.

Four more ſhips of the line have been put into commiſſion in the courſe of this week.

The petty princes of Germany, as may be readily imagined, dread exceſſively the diffuſion of French principles among the people; and an innumerable quantity of counteractive antidotes have been diſſeminated with much zeal.

A clever artiſt, however, has contrived a ſingular mode of putting a brief code of liberty in every man's pocket; for he has printed, in the German tongue, a judicious ſummary of the actual rights of man upon handkerchiefs for both *ſweat* and *uſe*. A man may ſtudy with his handkerchief in his hand, or learn a leſſon of his rights in looking upon the lovely boſom of his miſtreſs.

This happened at the laſt Frankfort fair.

There are, at this preſent time, circulated in Germany 25,000 handkerchiefs, &c. *à la liberté*.

BOSTON, *October* 20.

News Extract of Morocco.

A reſpectable merchant has favoured us with the following.

Extract of a letter from James Stinſon, Eſquire, Ruſſian conſul at Gibraltar, dated Auguſt 30, 1790.

"By this opportunity I have thought well to forward a diſpatch for his excellency general Waſhington, committed to my care, and which I requeſt you to forward. I truſt it conveys an aſſurance of peace towards you with the new emperor of Morocco. Spain is the only nation with whom he has hitherto ſhewn any diſpoſition to quarrel. He has demanded Ceuta, which has been refuſed him, and he is making preparations for beſieging the garriſon; an undertaking I am ſatisfied he is by no means equal to. An ambaſſador from Spain has been lying in Tangier bay theſe ten days, with a very great preſent for the emperor, but will not land until he ſhall agree to give up all pretenſions to Ceuta, which he has not yet done.

"The Portugueſe ſquadron continues to be ſtationed here during the ſummer months, for the purpoſe of preventing the Algerines from paſſing to the weſtward, which we have reaſon to believe they do effectually.—I continue firmly of opinion that you have but very little chance of making peace with Algiers during the preſent dey's life. His death may, according to the courſe of nature, be expected daily. Incloſed I ſend you a liſt of the fourteen ſurviving Americans at Algiers on the 9th of laſt month; ſix I find died of the plague in 1787 and 1788. I have taken the liberty of writing his excellency general Waſhington ſome particulars on the ſubject.

"PRISONERS NAMES.

"Ship Dolphin—Captain O'Brian, Andrew Montgomery, Jacob Jenavier, William Paterſon, Philip Sloan, Pelig Loring, John Robertſon, James Hall. Schooner Mary—Captain Stevens, Alexander Forſyth, James Catheaſt, George Smith, John Gregory and James Herinett."

Oct. 22. Captain Ruſſel of the ſhip William, from Peterſburgh, put into Falmouth, in England, which place he left the 9th of September, at which time the preſs was as violent as ever, four of his men were preſſed on board an Engliſh frigate, but he got them off again. The captain of the Engliſh frigate informed him, that war muſt unavoidably take place very ſoon.—It was ſaid that the Engliſh fleet was very poorly manned, they having been obliged to take the tag rag of creation in order to get their ſhips at ſea.

By late arrivals from the Britiſh Weſt Indies we learn, that proviſions of every kind were very ſcarce—ſo much ſo, that a ſhip, which was ſhort of proviſions, could not get a ſupply for her crew for a ſhort voyage.

MASSACRE at MARTINIQUE.

By capt. Ward, who arrived here from Martinique ſince our laſt, we learn, that the commotions which have ſo long agitated that iſland, have produced a melancholy ſcene of human carnage. Our readers will recollect, that there are two implacable parties in that iſland. Count Damas, (the governor,) the principal planters, the king's troops and free mulattoes, form one party, which is denominated the royaliſts; the other party is formed of the inhabitants of St. Pierre, and ſome of Fort Royal, who are called the revolutioniſts. In a former tumult the latter executed ſeveral mulattoes, which occaſioned the expedition againſt St. Pierre, commanded by count Damas, and the viſcount de Pontveſ-Gien [Accounts of which we have publiſhed.] The ringleaders of the mob who murdered the mulattoes were apprehended—ſome were committed to gaol, and others ſent to France, and tranquillity was thereby reſtored for a time. Since then the St. Pierre revolutioniſts have demanded of the governor, that the priſoners in gaol ſhould be liberated, the ſuits commenced againſt thoſe ſent to France ſtopped, the mulattoes diſarmed, and Fort Bourbon put into their poſſeſſion.—Theſe the governor could not comply with; but the revolutioniſts found means to get poſſeſſion of Fort Bourbon, on which the governor and his officers retired to Gourmon, where the aſſembly was ſitting, and the St. Pierre people fitted out five cutters to prevent ſupplies going to that part of the iſland. The governor alſo took meaſures to ſtop all ſupplies for the revolutioniſts in Fort Bourbon—In conſequence of which the garriſon were obliged to ſend out large parties to collect ſubſiſtence from the plantations—One of theſe parties, on a marauding expedition, was attacked by the mulattoes and negroes, (whom the planters had armed for the protection of their property;) and being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat to a cane field—to this the negroes, &c. immediately ſet fire, and, as the revolutioniſts iſſued therefrom, maſſacred them without diſtinction, to the number of 784, with the loſs only of five or ſix—Captain Ward had the account of the numbers killed from officers who counted the dead bodies. The planters have ſince ſolemnly ſworn never to carry any more of their produce to the market of St. Pierre; and the count Damas was preparing for an expedition againſt that city, which he was determined to bring to ſubmiſſion, or reduce to aſhes. In this unhappy ſituation was the iſland when captain Ward left it.

NEW-LONDON, *October* 22.

By the brig Apollo, captain Williams from Jamaica, we have papers to 7th September. They contain further accounts of the deſtruction occaſioned by the gale of wind which happened there the 18th of that month, than was inſerted in our laſt, and ſay, "That from the windward pariſhes deplorable accounts had been received of the havock done there, and that the effects of the ſtorm was not inferior to the one in 1780."

Navigators keep a good look out!

Due S. S. W. ½ W. ſeven miles diſtant from the S. W. point of Sand-Key, off Turks-Iſland, lies a ledge of rocks of about two hundred yards in length, and one hundred in breadth, hitherto unknown—upon the ſhoaleſt part of which is but ſeven feet water; from thence the depth is irregular, varying greatly every caſt of the lead. Theſe rocks are not diſcoverable by the leaſt rip or breaking of the ſea, hence they become more dangerous, and require a good look out by keeping the land bearing to avoid them by the courſe above. Perhaps this account will not be credited by old navigators. Indeed it is aſtoniſhing that though ſo many hundreds of veſſels yearly paſs this paſſage, it ſhould never have been known before. To remove any doubts that may ariſe reſpecting the truth of this aſſertion, I ſhall juſt note, that on the 14th of September laſt, I ſaw the Britiſh ſhip Endymion of 44 guns, lying upon her beam-ends upon thoſe rocks, bearing N. W. by W. Sand-Key then bearing N. ½ W. I judged five leagues diſtant. I run in between the ſhip and the key, where the paſſage is ſafe, and ocean water for five miles between the rocks and the land. The bearings and diſtance of thoſe rocks I received from the ſailing maſter of the ſhip, who has taken an accurate ſurvey of the ſame. The Endymion ſtruck upon thoſe rocks at half paſt eight in the morning, clear weather—She was from Jamaica bound to Turks-Iſland with cannon, commanded by lieutenant Daniel Woodriff (the captain being ſick in Jamaica) and had on board a good pilot. As lives and properties of mariners are dependent in a great meaſure upon the knowledge of reefs and ſhoals, I am induced to give this early publication, flattering myſelf it will ſoon be confirmed to the ſatisfaction of the doubtful.

NORWICH, *October* 22.

From a correſpondent.

A diary of the wind and weather in Norwich, for Sunday 17th October, 1790, ſtands thus—A fine pleaſant day, wind S. W. we had HAIL in the pulpit in the forenoon and SNOW in the afternoon, their influence was warm and animating; Meſſieurs Winter and Froſt, (two conſtant hearers) were much affected.

HARTFORD, *October* 25.

Orders have been received at the reſpective ports in Cuba, from the Havanna, directing them to be immediately placed in a proper ſtate of defence.

Wheat and other flour have advanced conſiderably in price, ſince the firſt of September, in Kingſton, Jamaica.

A proclamation has been iſſued at the port of St. Jago de la Cuba, prohibiting the inhabitants from cutting down, even on their own grounds, any other than two ſorts of wood, which are particularly ſpecified—By this it would appear that government is determined to ſecure all the good timber for the intended arſenal, which will, if no unexpected event occurs, be ſhortly eſtabliſhed.

ALBANY, *October* 21.

The aſſiſtant to the marſhal of the United States for taking a cenſus of the inhabitants in the eaſtern and northern parts of this ſtate, has been ſo obliging as to favour us with the number of inhabitants in Waſhington county—which is fourteen thouſand and twenty five.

NEW-YORK, *October* 29.

A letter from London, dated September 2, ſays, "A perſon of obſervation who has lately returned to this country from his travels through the dominions of the Eaſtern Turks, relates that the contents of the Ottoman library, kept in the Seraglio, are at length brought to light by the treachery of one of the pages of the Seraglio, who was prevailed upon to tranſlate clandeſtinely every day a few lines of the large catalogue, till the whole was completed; and thus we have in poſſeſſion at laſt what the Turkiſh jealouſy has ſo long kept from the world. The merits and value of this library, however, it appears have been greatly over-rated.——Commentaries, explanations, &c. on the Alcoran, occupy the largeſt portion. There are alſo ſome treatiſes on juriſprudence, with commentaries and marginal notes. The hiſtories are not numerous, and chiefly confined to the Ottoman empire. Under the head philoſophy, are, the miſteries of nature, the truths of Plato, of Pliny, and Ariſtotle's logic. The learned have long imagined that the loſt Decads of Livy, the whole works of Tacitus, and the poems of Homer were depoſited in this library—but all theſe hopes are diſſipated as none of theſe works are to be found in the catalogue—Printing is now carried on to great perfection in Conſtantinople, and this alone will probably in a decade of years, by diffuſing knowledge, lead to a total revolution in the ſentiments and manners of the Turks. The greater number of theſe publications conſiſts of the hiſtory and annals of their empire, and their wars with other nations, digeſted in a regular ſeries—which will doubtleſs furniſh ample materials for a more authentic hiſtory of the Ottoman nations, than any that has yet been communicated to the public.

HARRISBURG, *October* 19.

On Sunday laſt, the Corn-Planter with ſeveral chiefs and warriors of the Five Nations ſet off from this place towards Philadelphia, in conſequence of the following letter of invitation from his excellency the preſident of this commonwealth.

IN COUNCIL, Philadelphia, May 11, 1790.

BROTHERS,

WE have received and ſeriouſly conſidered your letter directed to the preſident and ſupreme executive council of Pennſylvania.

It gives us pain to hear from you, that ſome of our people have plundered your camps and taken your property. Our laws do not permit one man to injure another. We are willing to give you an opportunity of laying before the government of Pennſylvania, your grievances and explaining your wiſhes, and agreeably to your requeſt, we hereby invite three of your chief counſellors and warriors, viz. Corn-Planter, Half-Town, and the New-Arrow, to come to Philadelphia the firſt day of September next, when the general aſſembly will be in ſeſſion.

We have granted a commiſſion to your particular friend Joſeph Nicholſon, to act as the interpreter to your three chiefs, and will give him directions to conduct you to this city.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

To

Huntwargko, or Corn-Planter.
Guyaughipoto, or the Great-Croſs.
Hachuwoor, or Half-Town.
Kyendo.
Snende-Shawd.
Wadun Queter.
Hagungush.
Ha che agu augh, or the Dog-Barker.
Ore wha gau ye, or the Old-News.
Can da go wa, or the Large-Tree.
Ze ke wa we as, or the Broken-Tree.

The chief counſellors and warriors of the Six Nations.

The reaſons which the Corn-Planter aſſigned for not coming forward on the day appointed for their hearing, was that, the murder committed at Pine Creek upon two of their chiefs of the Seneca nation, had heated the ſpirits of their warriors, ſo that their preſence became neceſſary among their own people to prevent any raſh act, which might have widened the breach between the Six Nations and the white people, and that he, with the chiefs of ſaid nations, had been ſummoned by the Squaikſkoh nation to hold a council of war; that at this council, the chiefs and warriors of the laſt mentioned nation, together with thoſe of the Shawnees, Kikapoos, Wioughtapoos, Chipawas, Tawas and Plankaſhaws, attended; that the Squaikſkoh chiefs and warriors produced a Virginia ſcalp and informed them, that their nation and thoſe of their allies before named, conſiſting of 48 towns, had declared war againſt the Big Knife; that they had of their own nation, four thouſand and five hundred warriors, beſides thoſe of their allies above named, and that they were determined to make no peace, and called on the chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations to join them.

They were anſwered by the chiefs and warriors of thoſe nations, that they had made a firm peace with the United States, and they were determined to live or fall with them.

The Corn-Planter is ſaid to be about 50 years of age, is of a middle ſtature, youthful appearance and great regularity of conduct, and if any concluſion can be drawn from the lineaments of the countenance, they are ſuch as mark his mind to be pregnant with ſagacity and judgment. He was preſented with a newſpaper by one of the editors and was told that by means of this art, the moſt abſtract thought of the mind could be committed to paper, and ſent all over the country in a few hours, that the knowledge of letters was eaſily acquired; that they might have their children taught this art before they were able to hunt, or uſed to the labour of the field.—He ſeemed to be ſenſible of the truth of the obſervation, and replied, that he had a ſon then at the college: And we cannot help remarking, that it would contribute much towards the civilization of thoſe people, if their chiefs and kings could be prevailed on to ſend their children among us to obtain the advantages of education, as they will in time fill the places of their fathers.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 1.

Extract of a letter from an American now in Britain, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"Since my arrival in this country, in the courſe of my travels, I have been aſtoniſhed at the vaſt number of poor, who with the utmoſt difficulty can procure ſubſiſtance, for this country is exceedingly populous and filling faſt with inhabitants ſince the late peace. In the courſe of journeying I have often converſed with them, and I find many of them would be very willing to emigrate to America, notwithſtanding the ſevere laws enacted of late years againſt enticing mechanics and handycrafts away, and the many publications by thoſe in power here, deſcribing America as a very miſerable refuge to the poor of this country. Any perſon may go through to America, provided he carries

no tools used in manufactures along with him, and pays his freight (for no ship-master or any person dare indent to go to America, a tradesman or any person, under a penalty of 700l. and twelve months imprisonment.) Now a tradesman in Britain, much more in any other part of Europe, never can raise or command so much money at one time as will pay his freight, five or six pounds sterling the freight charged, no tradesman here is ever able to muster, on account of the high prices of provisions and the low wages they get. The friends of America and of the poor in Europe, think it would be the interest of the United States, and the only means of introducing manufacturers (considering their great distance from all the manufacturing nations in Europe) to grant a bounty to ship-masters, who bring over tradesmen only from Europe, of two or three pounds for each mechanic brought over—this would enable tradesmen to muster up as much as the ship-master would in that case demand for his passage.

"If this was thought too much for the states to do for all tradesmen, it might be confined to particular trades only—though it is certain, that every tradesman imported from Europe, would in the course of a few months only, be a gain to the country of much more than all the bounty paid out by the states.

"P. S. If the congress did not choose to be at the expence, might not private societies be established in the great seaport towns, such as Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, &c. who would give bounties on particular trades only—such as tanners—after a plenty of that branch had arrived, they might alter it to weavers and brewers, or any trade that was thought proper—altering the branch always as there seemed a demand.

"It is amazing the great benefit that accrues to the landed interest in America, by a tradesman working up or manufacturing the goods upon the spot—all the provisions he consumes, all the raw materials he works up, and all that is consumed by his family when they increase, is the product of the lands of America. Here arises a constant and steady market for the farmer—no risk by sea—no stoppage by European prohibitions—nor no decrease of demand by heavy duties and rival ship in Europe."

New-York, Nov. 2. Last Friday morning, about three o'clock, the powder-mill, near Frankford, belonging to Mr. Joseph J. Miller, of this city, blew up, owing to the imprudence of one of the workmen, who unguardedly threw the snuff of a candle among some loose powder, which instantly occasioned the explosion. This unfortunate person, when discovered among the ruins, was so mangled and burnt, that he was just able to relate the cause of the melancholy event, and expired in a few hours afterwards. There was about one ton of powder in the mill.

Thursday last arrived here the ship Barclay, captain Stevenson, in 40 days from Londonderry, with upwards of 200 passengers in good health.

A merchant in Cadiz informs his correspondent here, that "the convoy from the Havanna for that port had put back."

Friday arrived the ship Four Friends, capt. Volans, from Cadiz. The Four Friends sailed the 9th of September with the Rising Sun, capt. Decatur, which arrived here on Thursday. By these vessels we learn, that the Spanish fleet of 36 sail of the line, had returned into port, probably to wait the reinforcement of 45 sail of the French navy—the British fleet was said to be in the Bay of Biscay; the ports of Spain were still open to British traders, though in every part of the Spanish dominions the greatest preparations were making for war.

Captain Volans, on the 25th of October, fell in (in lat. 37, 38, long. 73, 10) with a brigantine, with both masts overboard, full of water, upright. She appeared to be a new vessel, deep waisted, no head, a white bottom, turpentine sides, mouldings painted white, streaks black, a black figure with yellow mouldings, red counter, a false cabin window in the middle of four others, stanchions up for an awning on the main deck, five ports on a side, and no people on board. [The above vessel is supposed to be the Elias, which was overset on the 6th of October, 60 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, bound to Jamaica, from Amboy, New-Jersey, loaded with live stock and lumber.]

We hear from Amboy, New-Jersey, that captains Marth and Vredenburgh have returned to that place, without having been able to fall in with the hull of the brig Elias, (late) captain Cook, which was overset on the 6th ult. 60 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, and which they have been in quest of. As said vessel was laden with lumber in her hold, it is certain she will float a long time on the water, and may be an object for those to look out for who are bound to the eastward. Persons who saw (said vessel), before her sailing, observed, that she was remarkably taunt-masted, and having 18 large oxen upon deck, besides a vast quantity of packed hay, stowed to a great height upon the awnings, it was impossible she could be otherwise than very crank.—The untimely fate of captain Cook, the distress of the crew, and the loss of so many valuable cattle and other property, it is hoped will be a warning to owners and masters of vessels in future to act with more caution in this kind of embarkations.

WINCHESTER, (Virginia) *October* 20.

By recent intelligence from Kentucky we learn, that a short time ago an American vessel was seized at New Orleans, and her cargo disposed of by the Spaniards.—Also, that the troops which went out against the Indians had, not far from the banks of the Ohio, fallen in with about forty of them, whom they made prisoners of, after a slight resistance—and that, having washed them, 15 turned out to be white men.

ANNAPOLIS, *Nov.* 11.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the present general assembly, viz.

For Talbot county, Hugh Sherwood, of Huntington, David Kerr, James Tilghman, of James, and John Hughes, Esquires.

For Somerset county, Levin Denwood, Nehemiah King, Levin Winder and William Jones, Esquires.

For Dorchester county, William Vans Murray, James Steele, Moses Lecompte and William Goldsborough, Esquires.

For Cecil county, Richard Bond, Edward Oldham, Henry Hollingsworth and Thomas Marsh Forman, Esquires.

For Queen-Anne's county, James O'Brion, John Seney, John Brown and Edward Harris, Esquires.

On Monday till the general assembly proceeded to the choice of a governor of this state, when the honourable John Eager Howard, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected.

Henry Ridgely, Randolph Brandt Latimer, John Davidson, William Hindman and John Kilty, Esquires, were the day following, chosen members of the honourable council.

In COUNCIL, November 2, 1790.

THE board being in possession of returns from all the counties, and the city of Annapolis and town of Baltimore, of the election lately held for the choice of representatives in the congress of the United States, proceeded agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly in that case provided, to enumerate and ascertain the votes given for each person voted for as aforesaid, when it appeared that the honourable SAMUEL STERETT, WILLIAM PINKNEY, JOSHUA SENEY, WILLIAM VANS MURRAY, PHILIP KEY and UPTON SHERREDINE, Esquires, had the greatest number of votes; wherefore it is declared that the said Samuel Sterett, William Pinkney, Joshua Seney, William Vans Murray, Philip Key and Upton Sheredine, are duly elected representatives of this state in the congress of the United States.

By order,

T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

"On Saturday morning, the 30th ult. departed this life, after a short illness, at St. Bernard's, in Charles county, in the 32d year of her age, Mrs. DOROTHY BRENT, the amiable consort of Mr. Robert Brent.

"This lady possessed, in an eminent degree, all the virtues and endowments which, combined, constitute the affectionate wife, tender mother, and dutiful daughter—These circumstances, added to the most hospitable temper of mind, social manners, and irreproachable deportment through life, render her death a subject of just and heavy regret to her disconsolate friends and relatives."

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

IS not LIBERTY the grand American shrine? *Freedom* is the chief corner stone of our excellent republic, constitution and government. Behold, upon *this basis*, our flourishing empire is fully raised and united.

The inestimable value of human rights was duly considered in time of our subjection to a foreign power—Americans, free and independent in spirit, believing "*Freedom the just due of every man*," laid claim to their inalienable rights, which no king or nation had right to deprive them of. This being denied, our countrymen boldly ventured both fortune and life—they fought, bled and died, to recover that freedom which, by the law of nature, is granted to *every man*. We resolved to lose our lives, or gain our liberty—and what is life when liberty is gone? 'Tis a servile state of ignominious existence, which is little, if any, preferable to death. I marvel that our memories are so treacherous as to forget the noble sentiments and impressions of freedom which inspired our breasts with animated zeal in time of Britannic oppression. Then we extended the right of freedom indiscriminately to "*every man*." Why do we now discriminate, and deny this right to a certain species of the human race? The argument that the "*negroes were providentially intended to be slaves*" is a most groundless proposition; and I confess a surprise that any man should ever advance it. The Algiers with equal propriety might argue Providence in their capturing *europeans* and *others*, and condemning *them* to slavery. I can find neither proof nor reason that a difference in colour, features or hair, should distinguish any man as an unhappy subject of bondage. "*There were slaves of old*" 'tis true; but this no more proves the right of slavery now, than ancient monarchies and despotic powers prove that we should have a despotic monarch to rule with absolute power over us—The argument stands just as good, and defies a gainsaying. Such arguments will not suffice for the *sons of liberty*, we leave them for an unenlightened or tyrannised people; neither the one or the other corresponds with our ideas or principles. I wish a consistency in and among all men, civil or religious, a correspondence between principle and practice; and candidly think without it the glory of any man or nation is proportionably eclipsed. Incongruity is a disparagement in any case whatever. I blush at the conduct of many who are freemen in principle, have declared for, and supported the cause of liberty, and still persist in holding their fellow-creatures in perpetual bondage.

I agree that "*slaves are a man's (arbitrary) property*," but not his *just* property, and no human law will look upon them as such. The law of nature evidently allows every man his freedom, any law, most certainly, is inhuman and unjust that counteracts the law of God in nature—hence no just law can entail civil slavery on any part of the human species whatever.

You "*bought your slaves*," true, "*this is a hardship*," but on whom? More on the poor slave than you—I had much rather lose my money than liberty. He who sold you the slaves has no just right to sell the liberties of men which the law of God in nature, and our country declares to be the due of those who were sold. Is it any argument that I should not recover my property or rights, because I have heretofore been unjustly kept out of them? Suppose my father before me was unjustly kept from his rights, and they sold through various hands—if I could prove my rights, heirship and just claim, it would be arbitrary and unjust in any judge or jury not to give verdict in my favour. And pray what rights under Heaven are so interesting and desirable as liberty, which every body knows is the just due of *every man*?

Here is the poor negro under the despotic authority of his master, in violation to the laws of nature, unjustly deprived of liberty and held in the worst of slavery—It is out of his power to get redress, unless some compassion over his grievances take place in his master, who, nevertheless, may, if he please, inflict all the cruelty of a tyrant. With sorrow and despair, under hopeless oppression, the forlorn creature looks up, but dare not speak a word for himself under pain of many lashes from a merciless revengeful hand—and till we give judgment against the abject sufferer, that his rights shall be kept from him, and his posterity, by an arbitrary law, against the plainest remonstrances that equity and justice, together with reason and humanity, can give, upon the principles of inalienable rights in nature's law.

We should consider ourselves as in their predicament, then compassion may arise toward a friendless helpless race. How we should with our usurpers to feel human compassion—make no evasion—all our sensations are felt in them—the same that hurts and wounds us hurts and wounds them. They are men as well as we. How hard we should think the hearts of those in power, not to feel for our situation, and at least to mitigate if not relieve our miseries? To see husbands and wives, parents and children, inhumanly torn asunder for ever in the midst of throbbing cries and gushing tears, and transported to distant states or islands, there to languish out their days in sorrow, is enough to shock the unfeeling stone, and this an unfeeling master may do at pleasure. Have these poor creatures no friends? Is their no compassion in man? O avarice, full of cruelty!—We sing the song of liberty, which sounds to distant lands—But when shall *America* be free indeed? Who can lay his hand upon his heart, and appeal to God, his conscience and country, and say *freedom is not the due of every man*? He must shut his eyes or blush.

A FREEMAN.

TO BE SOLD,

On WEDNESDAY the seventeenth instant, (November) at the subscriber's dwelling,

A PARCEL of LEATHER, and a small quantity of WHEAT and RYE, five bushels of white washing LIME, and an old CIDER MILL, late the property of Baldwin Lusby, deceased.

ROBERT LUSBY, Executor.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

A. GOLDER, clk.

November 6, 1790.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

T. PURDY, clk.

November 6, 1790.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, from off the race-ground at Bladensburg, a bright bay HORSE, 14 or 15 hands high, about nine years old, has a few saddle spots, carries his tail on one side, has no perceivable brand. Whoever takes up the said horse and will deliver him to the subscriber, in Annapolis, shall receive thirty shillings reward, and if stolen, three pounds for the horse and thief.

Nov. 9, 1790. 10 3w

Wm. SEWALL.

St. Mary's county.

On MONDAY, December the 6th, 1790, if fair, if not the next fair day, near Patuxent river, about two miles from the Queen-Tree, at the dwelling plantation of Dr. GUSTAVUS BROWN, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber,

BETWEEN 10 and 15 likely healthy young country born SLAVES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.——A twelve months credit will be allowed to purchasers upon giving bond with approved security, or a generous discount for ready cash.

4 w3

GUSTAVUS BROWN.

Prince-George's county, October 28, 1790.

I INTEND to apply to next assembly for a recommendation for the loss of a negro man who was taken up on suspicion of theft, and committed to the custody of John Beall, Esquire, then sheriff of Prince-George's county, from whom he made his escape, and has never since been seen by me.

4w3 WILLIAM JENKINS.

Annapolis, October 22, 1790.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DELIA LUSBY, late of South river, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to bring them in legally attested.

4 ELIZA MURDOCHS, Administratrix.

To be Sold, at Public Sale,

On Monday the 2nd of November, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling of RICHARD GREEN, of Anne-Arundel county,

A PARCEL of likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children—some HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and a LOT of GROUND, at Fig-Point. CREDIT, on bond with approved security, will be given for the negroes and furniture.

3X JACOB GREEN, Administrator.

JOHNSON & APPLETON,
HAIR-DRESSERS,

Next door to col. Rogers's, in Market-street, BALTIMORE,

Have just received from Allen and Co's. warehouse, by the ship Harmony, from London,

A LARGE and elegant assortment of LADIES CUSHIONS and BRAIDS, both singletted and plain—And, from Turnbull's warehouse, an elegant assortment of PERFUMERY, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

The said JOHNSON and APPLETON manufacture starch and hair-powder of the first quality, which they will dispose of by wholesale or retail.

Annapolis, October, 1790. 3X

In CHANCERY, Oct. 26, 1790.

Abraham Larsch, vs. John Basey, son and heir of John Basey, late of Baltimore county, deceased.

THE complainant, ABRAHAM LARSCH, having filed a bill in this court against the defendant, JOHN BASEY, for foreclosing a mortgage on a tract of land, situate in Baltimore county, called BOOT'S PURCHASE, containing one hundred acres, which mortgage is in the said bill alleged to have been made by John Basey, deceased, the father of the defendant, to Valentine Larsch, deceased, father of the complainant, for the sum of fifty-one pounds ten shillings sterling; and the complainant having further alleged in his bill, to which is annexed his affidavit of the truth thereof, that the defendant hath removed from this state to the state of Virginia, in which he has resided ever since, as the complainant is informed, and believes; and a subpœna, which issued on the said bill, having been returned "non est" by the sheriff of Baltimore county; and legal proof being this day properly certified to this court, that the complainant has caused to be inserted, for twelve weeks successively, in the public news-papers of the state of Virginia, an advertisement for the purpose of giving notice to the defendant of the said bill, and calling upon him to answer the same—it is hereby adjudged and ordered by the chancellor, That the said John Basey, as defendant aforesaid, appear in this court on Tuesday the twenty-first day of December next, for the purpose of answering the said bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted four weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette.

And it is hereby further adjudged and ordered, That if the said defendant shall not, within nine months from the date hereof, appear in this court and answer to the bill aforesaid, the same shall be taken as confessed, and thereupon such proceeding and decree shall be had and made as the chancellor shall judge proper.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE out of gaol, in Prince-George's county, the sixth instant, two negro men, supposed to be between 25 and 30 years old each—One of those fellows is well clothed, about five feet nine or ten inches high, is very black, and writes a reputable hand—he gives his name is ISAAC WARTLO, that he is the property of Mrs. Chapman, of Charles county, from whom he absconded about the 20th of September last, with an intention of going to some one of the northern states, where he should be entitled to his freedom. The other fellow calls himself IGNATIUS SHORTER, says he was claimed by a Mr. Fenwick, of St. Mary's county, but that he is by birth entitled to his freedom; this fellow is, I suppose, about five feet seven or eight inches high, a very dark mulatto, and tolerable well made. Whoever secures the above two fellows in any gaol, or brings them to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, including what the law allows, and all reasonable charges paid, and in proportion for apprehending either.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

Upper-Marlborough, October 21, 1790. 3X

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT sundry of the inhabitants of Prince-George's county intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to empower the justices of the peace to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building a gaol and gaol-yard in the said county.

September 30, 1790. 6

To be SOLD, at this Printing-Office,

Price Nine Dollars,

THE late edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the LAWS since that publication, price eight dollars, in sheets.——All kinds of PRINTING WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. 6

Anne-Arundel county, October 16, 1790.

Cursed be he that removeth his neighbour's landmark, and all the people shall say, AMEN.——Deuteronomy, ch. 28, ver. 18.

SOME time in the year 1779, or 1780, I commenced a suit of trespass and ejectment, in the general court of the western shore, against a certain James Howard, son of Henry, of Anne-Arundel county, whose land adjoined to mine.—The said Howard pretended to claim part of my land, by the deed he claimed under, wherein the beginning was described to be at a certain heap of stones, made by his said father Henry; on running the lines of my land, in the year 1750, or thereabouts, the said James died before the suit was ended, after his death it went off the docket. I have very lately discovered that the aforesaid deed, by which the said Howard claimed part of my land, has been erased, and the beginning altered from the aforesaid heap of stones to a red oak tree within my lines, from the said heap of stones about 75 or 80 yards. If he the said James could have established his boundary at said red oak, he would have taken the water of my land, secured him from the trespass, taken away my improved meadow, thrown my lines to the south-west into a worn out old field, not worth one shilling per acre, and made me a trespasser, for which he had a suit against me at the same time. I have also examined the records of the county wherein his deed was recorded, and find that the said record is also erased, and the beginning made at the said red oak instead of the aforesaid heap of stones—Part of the letter S, on the county records, is still perceivable——NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, to pass a law to amend the said records and deed agreeable to the original grant to the said James.

4 REUBEN MERIWEATHER.

October 15, 1790.

JAMES MILLS, son of JOHN, of St. Mary's county, intends petitioning the general assembly, at their next session, for a law to authorise the justices of the county aforesaid, to assess a sum of money yearly for his support. 3

Maryland, September 16, 1790.

By virtue of a deed of trust, by Mr. Gerard Blackiston Causin, *of Charles county, to me, will be SOLD, to the highest bidders, on the 7th day of December next*——

THIRTY-NINE NEGROES, men, women and children, among them are some valuable carpenters and house servants; also, a tract of LAND, containing about 918 acres, binding on the river Patowmack, at the mouth of Port Tobacco creek, in Charles county. The land will be sold in two parts, one containing about 535, and the other about 383 acres.—On the first is a very large genteel dwelling house, with every other necessary house for a family, tobacco houses, corn house, negro quarters, a garden, well paled in, and a considerable orchard of apple, peach, and other fruit-trees; and on the other a dwelling house for an overseer, a large negro quarter, a tobacco house, corn house, and a blacksmith's dwelling house and shop. This land is good for corn, tobacco, wheat and grass, pleasantly situated, within four miles of Port-Tobacco, in a good neighbourhood; both parts command a very extensive prospect of Patowmack river, Port-Tobacco creek, and the adjacent country of Virginia, as well as Maryland. Two years credit will be given, paying the interest annually; good personal security must also be given by the purchasers with a lien on the real property. The sale will be at the overseer's house, and continue until all is sold. A plot of the land may be seen by applying to me in Piscataway, in Prince-George's county.

A deed will be immediately made to the purchaser, and possession given.

3 ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

To be Sold,

A New Brick House,
In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Stewart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON,

December 9, 1789. 3X

ANTHONY MANN,
DRUGGIST,

At his MEDICINAL STORE, at the corner of Market and Calvert streets, BALTIMORE, has just received, by the last arrivals,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of MEDICINES AND DRUGS, of the best qualities—and will receive, from time to time, such supplies as to enable him to sell as reasonable as any other person on the continent——With a variety of PATENT MEDICINES, and a few DRY PAINTS, such as PRUSSIAN BLUE, VERMILLION, VENETIAN RED, YELLOW OCHRE, SPANISH BROWN and KING'S YELLOW.

All masters of vessels, private families, house-keepers and ferries, may be furnished with every article they have occasion for, at the shortest notice. 3X

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES MIDDLETON, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to bring them in legally settled, that they may be settled.

IGNATIUS MIDDLETON, Executor.

Charles county, October 29, 1790. 3

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber, a prisoner for debt in Frederick county gaol, intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to discharge him from debts which he is unable to pay.

Sept. 26, 1790. 4 SMITH MIDDLETON.

LOTTERY.

THE proprietor of which has for his object the disposal of a very valuable PLANTATION, containing 250 acres, or thereabouts, of cleared land, beautifully and conveniently situated on the river Severn, within five miles of Annapolis, and eight from Baltimore-town, valued for the lottery at 1200 dollars, being adapted to every species of country produce. There is about one hundred acres of said land cleared, and under good fence, on which is a good dwelling house, with some useful out offices, a good orchard in full bearing, and a fine stream of water running through the same. The remainder of said land is covered with heavy hickory, black oak and walnut.

It must be obvious to every person, that this lottery holds out more advantages to adventurers than any yet offered to the public, as no sum is made for the purchase of said plantation, which sum constitutes the capital prize.

The proprietor further advises the public, that the said plantation, together with the house and out offices cost him one hundred and fifty pounds, and upwards over and above the sum annexed to it in the lottery, and pledges himself to make a good and lawful title to said land to the fortunate adventurer, as soon as the drawing of said lottery is over; the remainder of the prizes to be paid as soon as drawn. The title-deeds to be seen by applying to

RICHARD BURMAN.

SCHEME.

			Dollars.
1	Prize of the said plantation, valued at		1200
2	Ditto of	100 Dollars each, are	200
3	Ditto	50 Ditto,	150
4	Ditto	40 Ditto,	160
6	Ditto	30 Ditto,	180
8	Ditto	20 Ditto,	160
12	Ditto	10 Ditto,	120
466	Ditto	5 Ditto,	2330
502	Prizes.		4500
968	Blanks.		
1500	Tickets, at four dollars each, are		6000

MANAGERS.

In BALTIMORE.

Mr. William M'Laughlin,	Mr. Christopher Raborg,
Mr. Charles Carts,	Captain Joshua Barney,
Mr. James Somervell,	Mr. William Rasco,
Mr. William Gibson,	Mr. Jacob Gravenell,
Mr. Edward Pannell,	Mr. Standish Barry.

ANNAPOLIS.

Mr. James Williams, Mr. Frederick Grammer.

Baltimore, September 6, 1790. 7

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 18th instant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, oznaburgs shirt and trowsers, an old castor hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

tf RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to sell the lands left to William and James Williams, by their father Joseph Williams, for the benefit of the said children.

ANNE WILLIAMS,
JAMES HEARD,
JAMES WILLIAMS.

St. Mary's county, Aug. 30, 1790. 3

Prince-George's county, November 7, 1790.

WHEREAS we have sustained considerable loss by persons, who, under pretence of hunting, have pulled down our fences and injured our fields; we hereby forewarn all persons whatever from hunting on our plantations, with dogs or guns, or riding or walking through them, otherways than the usual road, on any presence whatever, without having first obtained leave, as we are determined to prosecute all offenders to the utmost rigour of the law.

2 WILLIAM T. GREENFIELD.
B. MACKALL, 5th.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.